

NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth St.—Maltese daily. Performance every evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth and Ave. C—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 22d St., between 5th and 6th Aves.—THE MUGGERS.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY—CADET LE PERLE—THE SOLDIER'S RETURN.

FALLACKE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE KIDNAP.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth St.—PERMANENCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery—CINDERELLA—THE PATRIOT'S BRIDE, &c.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—HAMILTON.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 214 Broadway—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway—MY SPIRIT STAIR—HUNTING A PRINCE DOWN, &c.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street—GRAND CONCERT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th Av., between 5th and 6th Sts.—THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, June 20, 1870.

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THE REPORT of the Babcock Investigating Committee will probably come up to-day in the House. It does not deal with Babcock alone, but takes in all the facts connected with the proposed annexation of St. Domingo, and consequently will be an extremely interesting document.

A PRAISEWORTHY ENGLISH MISSION.—Lloyd's agent in London is about to embark for New York in order to hunt up the news Bohemians who originated the "hoax" reporting the loss of the steamship Dacia. We wish the gentleman every success, and hope that John Bull will rout the fellows and annihilate their profession just as completely as civilization has done that of the brigands of Greece and Spain.

THE DARIEN CANAL SURVEY.—The news from Commander Selfridge's surveying party on the Isthmus of Darien is not at all favorable. No satisfactory results have been accomplished. The men are disheartened; sickness prevails; desertions are frequent, and would become more numerous if the chances of getting away were more readily obtained. The expedition will soon return, and from what we have heard of its labors up to the present time its mission will not prove as fruitful as was anticipated when it left here.

JOURNAN AGAIN ON THE WARPATH.—Our new Superintendent of Police has been very active in correcting abuses both within the lines of the force and outside of them. He has almost effectually shut up the mock auction shops. He has in a great measure put a stop to the panel game, for each of which feasts country greenhorns cannot be too grateful. The last foray, however, was upon a faro bank in Nassau street, where the two proprietors, eleven sporting visitors and all the gambling tools were seized. We hope this is only the beginning of Jourdan's raid upon these infamous establishments, and that he will keep it up until he roots them all out. The police know very well where to find them. They are not conducted with so much secrecy that they can be conducted with any safety upon them at any moment. We trust, then, that the Superintendent will go ahead and wipe them all out.

The Republican Party—its Position.

"Close up" seems to be the word in the republican party. In the days when the boys on the march were taking things easy; when some little immediate purpose of each was more in thought than the great purpose of all; when groups were down to rest in shady places by the roadside and parties were off across the neighboring fields for fresh water, while others made domiciliary visits to points that promised chickens, eggs, butter or the tasty corn cake, or plunged into the secret recesses of barns and corn cribs; when, indeed, the whole line was scattered and loose, at such a moment the word, "close up" passed down company by company, from the head of the column, was a piece of magic that brought every man to his place, one hardly saw how. Its hint of something in front, its whisper of a suddenly seen necessity, its intimation of a reason related to the great general purpose compacted the whole line, brought all together and gave the shoulder-to-shoulder unity, the tone force and cohesion that a moment before might have seemed impossible. So it is now with those that adhere to the great leader in the new way. Once more they seem to have heard the familiar word all down the line, and still as ever it gathers and consolidates the force and puts aside the discursive disposition.

Within a short time it has appeared to the enemies of the republican party as if there was no possible point of unity in it. Nay, its friends have not been altogether confident of the contrary to this. As a party it was certainly composed of many elements naturally hostile and antagonistic one to the other—elements tending to different courses if once freed from the harmony of action forced upon them by the great national crisis and necessity in which the party arose. There were the protectionists and the free traders side by side. How could men differ more widely than these? And how few are the topics that take a more intimate hold of men's whole lives than those in dispute between them. With what bitterness and tenacity the protectionist denounces as mischievous errors every point in the creed of the free trader, and how calmly the free trader could consign the protectionist to the nearest lunatic asylum. Recognizing the force of this opposition it was not unreasonable to regard it as a great danger when, on the one hand, it was imperiously demanded that protection should have a place in the platform, and on the other it was urged to make free trade the necessary sequence to free labor in a party founded and originating in a crusade against slavery, which, after all, was only a kind of monopoly. Just as this opposition raged within the lines of the republican party, so there were others scarcely less threatening on the questions of the banks, taxation and several subjects. Within a few days even a subject came up that was scarcely counted before as a disintegrating force—our foreign relations. With the brilliant bonumbe with which the friends of Cuba splurged and snoried, it certainly seemed as if something must be broken, and as if the bond of unity that kept republicans together would snap like the green withes that were made into bracelets for Samson.

It was perhaps not unnatural to doubt, in view of an agitation so likely to test a party. If it is divided on the question of free trade, the constitution of banks, the propriety of many taxes, and even on an idea that has so much stirred the people of this country as our relations with the small republics, our neighbors, and with their European oppressors—if the republican party is divided upon all these points what is there to hold it together? Was it not a war party, and is not the war over? Was not the saving of the country its great mission, and is not that mission fulfilled? What, then, is left to give this party a vital power? It may be said that the war is not over. The fighting, to be sure, is done with, and the country is no longer in any danger from the armies of secession, but there remain the consequences of the great exertions to which this party was obliged to force the country that the fighting might be brought to a triumphant close. The present administration has been charged by the country with a sacred trust—a legacy of the war. Its mission is to restore us to that happy condition we were in before the great necessity came—when the American people hardly knew what taxes were—when there was no national debt—when the citizens of the United States were more comfortable and easy in their circumstances than the citizens of any other nation on the earth. Its mission is to reduce taxes, to pay the debt, to develop the resources of the nation, and in an administration thus entrusted with a great duty growing out of the war the republican party has a bond of union only less potent than the war itself.

In the case of Cuba we saw the President declare what he conceived to be the only policy consistent with the performance of his duty to the country, and we saw the party, with only a few stragglers as a battle always causes, assent to his declaration and rally to support him in it. Every such contest consolidates a party, casts out by a natural process those who cannot accept the will of a majority and gives the remainder greater strength, in virtue of greater unity of sentiment and purpose; and in such contests this party—the only possible party in our present condition—will move on, gaining power as it goes, to make its present purpose the issue and the triumph of 1872.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL has issued his circular warning American fishermen of the new regulations regarding the Canadian fisheries, made necessary by the act of the Dominion authorities in refusing fishing license in future to foreign vessels. This is the first step towards retaliation for the abrogation of our reciprocity with the smart young Dominion, and the authorities there expect that it will bring us immediately to a sense of our insignificance. If it does not they will probably close the Welland Canal against us, and do other things to ruin our commerce and impoverish us generally.

THE WATER FRONT.—What is the use of beautiful parks, clean streets, magnificent edifices, Beethoven concerts, crystal palaces, boulevards and all that sort of finery which help to make up a magnificent city, while we have a water front of rotten docks and mud filled slips? Hurry up Messrs. Dock Commissioners and show us some improvements. Give us a commencement at least.

Church Services on a Hot Day.

It is easier to make a church warm than to make one cool. Yesterday was the hottest Sunday of the season so far, and as a consequence the attendance at a majority of the churches was slim. The members of the fashionable congregations are either in Europe or in the country, while some of them, like a certain class of French people, having spent all their money in winter and spring social and religious dissipation, have retired to the back rooms of their mansions, and are "not at home." When September arrives, and their husbands and fathers once again possess well filled purses, they will reappear in society and go to church like the good Christians they are. Their antipodes, the democratic classes, went yesterday to Coney or Staten Island; some on excursions down the bay, and others to Westchester, where they had the benefit of fresh air—and larger.

Perhaps the only place of worship really crowded was St. Paul's Roman Catholic church, where Father Hecker, who has just returned from Rome, delivered an interesting sermon on the Ecumenical Council. The reverend gentleman was quite eloquent and confident in his language, which latter, by the way, gave a flattering picture of the condition of affairs in the Eternal City. It being the Feast of Corpus Christi, the services at St. Paul's, and at all the Roman Catholic churches, in fact, were unusually impressive, and if anything was capable of making the worshipper oblivious of the heat they assuredly were. As a general thing the preachers seemed to feel the enervating effects of the weather. Their sermons were not so animated as in cooler days. Mr. Frothingham brought down the thermometer several degrees during his sermon on music by graphically describing the effect produced by Beethoven's compositions "upon those whose souls are filled with harmony." He declared that very few persons can interpret the music of this master, and he modestly intimated that he was one of the very few. Rev. Mr. Northrup, at the Twenty-third street Presbyterian church, also preached on the subject of music. He was less poetical than the Lyric Hall apostle, but quite as enthusiastic in praising the divine art. He, however, administered some severe blows to the opera, which, Heaven knows, is sick enough in the United States already without requiring religious whacks to make it out of favor.

Rev. Mr. Smyth preached the inauguration sermon of the American Free Church, which he designs as the nucleus around which all the contending sects can rally. Mr. Smyth was able and eloquent, and started on his new mission with every prospect of success. An interesting sermon, defining the position and doctrines of Unitarianism, was delivered by Rev. Mr. Heworth at the Church of the Messiah, while Rev. Mr. Bliss, at the New England Congregational church, delivered a discourse on the rise and progress of Congregationalism. It will undoubtedly gratify the members of these two denominations to learn that both are making great progress, and that the tenets of each are the only true and Christian ones, which latter claim is somewhat puzzling to outsiders, but is, we trust, satisfactory to those directly concerned. Mr. Beecher was as interesting as usual. His sermon, or rather lecture, was on the subject of money and the use to which it can be best put. He spoke highly of the ambition which seeks posthumous fame, and expressed the opinion that rich men ought to educate poor young men of genius, and live forever after in the fame they achieve. At the Church of the Strangers Dr. Deems' discourse was convincing. He declared that there was no neutrality in religion. He who did not serve the Lord served Satan. At Zion church the Rev. Mr. Butler (colored) concluded his sermon with a sharp denunciation of "some white brute, by the name of Hiram Young," who, it appears, had ordered the reverend gentleman away from a table on a steamer coming from Boston, and refused to serve him because of his color. Very bad; very bad, indeed. However, let Mr. Butler bear in mind that they who suffer on earth are rewarded on high, and not try to get even here by calling his brother bad names. And with this advice we close.

IMPEDIMENT OF A CONGRESSIONAL CARPET-BAGGER.—B. F. Whittemore, who claims a seat in the House of Representatives as member for the First Congressional district of South Carolina, has proved himself as stupid as he is impudent. After resigning his seat to avoid expulsion for the sale of the cadetship, he actually comes before the same Congress to take his seat again. General Logan hit the nail on the head in the debate on this matter last Saturday when he said, "The question to be decided by the House was whether a member who had escaped the odium of expulsion by reason of resignation should be declared entitled to a seat in a body which had passed a unanimous resolution declaring him unworthy of said seat." If Whittemore had let his ambition for Congressional honors cool off till another Congress came in he might have had a chance, but he stupidly came before the same body that declared him unworthy of a seat, and that a few weeks after such declaration, claiming admission again. This is about as cool a piece of assurance as we ever knew. It is probable Mr. Whittemore will have his trouble for nothing.

THE INCOME TAX.—We learn from Washington that the members of the Senate, or a majority of them, have listened to the sentiments of the people on the income tax, and have become satisfied that it will not do to attempt any longer to collect money upon such an odious enactment. The members of the House are now convinced of the blunder they perpetrated in re-enacting the income tax clause, after the government had pledged itself that the burden should be taken from the people in the year 1870, and if the subject could again come before them they would not be found in favor of galvanizing that dead issue, or enlivening that expiring law.

CARDINAL PATRIZI, speaking for the members of the Sacred College, congratulated his Holiness the Pope on the return of the anniversary of his accession last Saturday. His Eminence also expressed a desire for the definition of the dogma of infallibility. If the cable report him correctly the Pope is a little doubtful both of the dogma and its consequences.

Congress—An Important Week.

The Cuban resolutions, the message of the President relative to the subject of Cuban belligerency, the passage of the Apportionment bill in the Senate and of Garfield's Currency bill in the House and the business-like discussion on the franking privilege all combined to render the past week in Congress one of the most exciting and important since the days of impeachment. Indeed, we do not believe that during impeachment the spectators in the Congressional galleries were treated to such a fierce and dazzling reënactment of oratory and eloquence, such earnest and fiery debate, and such keen and trenchant retort as they were treated to on Wednesday during the discussion on the Cuban question, or to such a refreshing burlesque as the inimitable Whittemore furnished them on Saturday last, when he essayed the character of Dazzle, in his own fancy of "Carpet-bagging Assurance." In the Senate, of course, everything is dull. The exciting subject of impeachment was at times rendered dull by the "gloomy ponderosity" of that body, and, if we remember rightly, was enlivened at all only by the Old Bailey Quips of Ben Butler, or "the hole in the sky" of Bingham, or the grim humor of Old Thad Stevens, all members of the House. In fact, it is never the case that the Senate rises of itself to the height of healthy excitement unless some irate member canes or pistols another, and that has not occurred since the fiery Southerners stalked haughtily from its halls. But it has transacted some very important business during the week in its sullen and formal way, while the more mercurial House has transacted equally important work with all the glare and brilliancy of forensic pyrotechnics.

With all this, however, the important measures alluded to are still unfinished. The Senate has yet to act upon the Cuban resolutions and Garfield's Currency bill, while the Franking bill has not yet passed either branch, and the Apportionment bill must return to the lower House for agreement with the Senate amendments. Besides, a number of appropriation bills, such as the army, the fortification and the civil service bills are yet to be considered, and a number of others, such as the legislative, Indian, naval, diplomatic and river and harbor appropriations have not yet been fully disposed of, being either before committees of conference or lying wholly untouched in the Senate. Other measures fully as important as the appropriation bills are also unfinished, among them the Internal Revenue, Tariff, Funding and Georgia bills.

There remain only twenty-three more working days before adjournment, and it devolves on Congress, and especially on the Senate, to hurry up. Such important matters as the Appropriation, Revenue, and Currency bills should be acted upon at once and with deliberation. They should not be left to the reckless mercies of a worn-out Congress, panting in the heat of midsummer and the closing hours of the session, and anxious to get away at any price. The business to be left over should be only the least important, and as the House has so far cut out the work pretty well, the Senate should not lose time or spring new subjects. The abolition of the income tax, the re-admission of Georgia and the complete eradication of the franking privilege are measures which Congress must attend to before it can go back to its constituents with a clear conscience.

Mosquito Suits.

In the defensive war that the travellers on the Morris and Essex road are compelled to make against the oppressive regulations and unjust exactions of that company it is proposed not to unite their means on one suit that shall try thoroughly before the courts the several points in dispute, but to tease the corporation with many small suits on the part of all the persons oppressed; and these proposed suits are likened to mosquito bites. We are afraid the corporation will stand a great deal of that teasing, and that it will be found to have for such mosquitoes the hide of a rhinoceros. In cases where the law is known and clear, because all the points have been frequently determined on exactly similar cases, this plan answers. The poorest, humblest, least demonstrative individual gets damages against a company where a relative is killed; for the lawyers will take these cases without fees and abide the issue for their remuneration. But on many others our system of jurisprudence simply works a denial of justice to any litigant who comes without a long purse. Even when judgment is rendered against the company the case goes from point to point on appeal, and the man who cannot afford to give up his business to redress his wrongs is defeated with all the law in his favor. It will be thus with the mosquito suits on the Morris and Essex, but a united body of commuters could beat the company.

A GOOD MOTTO FOR THE COUNTRY PRESS.—The Catekill Recorder has for its imprint, "Subscriptions must be paid in advance—No pay, no paper." It would be well for all the country press to adopt the cash system. It would no doubt work as well in the rural districts as it does in the larger cities, and be of great advantage to all the respectable country papers. The great cities, however, are gradually absorbing the newspaper business of the country. Railroads, telegraphs and steam machinery have within a few years swept away distance and brought the most remote districts into, as it were, a common brotherhood with the populous marts of the land. But where local, non-partisan papers are needed they can be more safely and profitably conducted upon the "no pay, no paper" principle than upon any other.

DISCOVERY OF THE REAL TYPE SETTING MACHINE.—That problem of many fatuous mechanics, a machine that could set type, is solved—and the machine is found. Just now it is making boots in Massachusetts, but it will not long be restricted to an industry that only cheapens shoes. The machine to set type is required to think—just a little; a very, very little—but more than brass and mahogany could be made to. John Chinaman, however, is up to the required measure of intellect and not so far above it as to interfere with the cheapness of his labor. There is a revolution in this machine.

The President on Independence Day.

Connecticut has seized upon the President, his family, and his friends, for the Fourth of July celebration. The little village of Woodstock claims the Presidential party for that occasion, and has made out a splendid programme. The President and his wife and children, accompanied by Ben Butler, Henry Ward Beecher, Governor Jewell, Senator Buckingham, Henry C. Bowen, ex-Lieutenant Governor Woodford of this State—who is to deliver the oration—and all the leading lights of the rural neighborhood, including Hartford, Plainfield, Norwich and Putnam, will make the glorious Fourth a triumph for Connecticut, and will pile up crowns of glory for the snug little village of Woodstock and the clever Connecticut politicians who have arranged this little affair. We give in another column the whole programme, from which it will be seen that an oration of two or three days is provided for, winding up with such a grand display of fireworks, blue lights, rockets and Roman candles as the placid villagers never saw before. Beecher will have a good deal to say about New England civilization, and all that he says on that subject will undoubtedly be most welcome. Lieutenant Governor Woodford, who keeps a spread eagle always on hand, will of course let loose the glorious bird on the occasion. Ben Butler, not harassed by the presence of Logan or Banks, can give us one of his ancient democratic speeches on the old democratic theme, "The Declaration of Independence." As for the President, we can imagine how he will enjoy the festivities in his own quiet way, *sub silentio*, but he will enjoy them immensely for all that.

Upon the whole it is a very sensible idea for President Grant to get out of Washington on the noisy Fourth and take his ease in the green nooks and corners of a Connecticut village. We hope that his hosts will be moderate in their enthusiasm and give him a chance to take a little comfort after all his recent troubles about Cuba and St. Domingo and the Cabinet crisis.

Old World Special Letters.

By a special correspondence from Europe, which appears in our columns to-day, we are enabled to continue our narrative of the progress of events in the Old World. Our writers also illustrate the inclination of public opinion against the crowns and the war-making power, besides noting the great change which is being developed in favor of international economies, cheap living and a cheap executive. The despatches come to us from Germany, France, England and Turkey. The Zoll Parliament, which represents the internal commercial interests of North and South Germany, closed its session by the adoption of a revised tariff of border duties. Strange to say, the scale of charges is upward, and, consequently, against the pockets of the German people. The new tariff is, indeed, regarded as a concession by the Parliament to the war-making spirit and necessities of the allied and confederated governments of Germany, and as affording an opportunity to the Prussian Minister at War to increase the demands of his military budget enormously, whether the people like it or not.

Premier Ollivier was gradually and in a skillful manner removing the ground from under the feet of the French parliamentary oppositionists. Preparations were being made for the commencement of the French regicide trials. Crime, love and romance prevailed, as usual, pretty generally in Paris. The questions of public education and church discipline and control were canvassed anxiously in Great Britain, Earl Russell, the schoolmasters of Scotland, and the Catholics of England having all had a "say" on the subject.

Turkey remained agitated on the subject of the Egyptian policy. It is hinted that the Viceroy has many and powerful friends in Constantinople, and that the Western Powers will be compelled to face the Eastern question at an early day, notwithstanding any present "patchwork" diplomacy.

OUR PILOTS will be likely to hesitate a little before they trust themselves to the merciless hands of the captains and crews of Southern European ships, unless the crew of the Italian brig Josephine, which has just been overhauled by the United States authorities at Norfolk, are severely punished for their infamous treatment of the pilot who had that vessel in charge on the Chesapeake Bay. Captain Cole, it appears, was piloting the brig to sea when he was set upon, robbed of sixty dollars and his life threatened by the mate and sailors, so that for three days he dared not close his eyes in sleep. It was only by jumping overboard and swimming to the boat of a passing schooner that he escaped death at the hands of the ruffians on board the Josephine. It is not often remembered, perhaps, that a pilot solitary and alone on the deck of a foreign vessel, often manned by desperadoes, runs a considerable risk if he has anything on his person to tempt cupidity. Therefore, our pilots should be protected from such dangers, although, in this case, the crew claim that the pilot was insane.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INTERESTS IN VENEZUELA.—Mr. Secretary Fish seems to have waked up a little to the protection of American interests abroad. In reply to a request of some New York merchants for protection to our citizens and trade at Maracaibo, Venezuela, he announces, in a letter published yesterday, that Rear Admiral Poor, commanding the North Atlantic fleet, had been instructed to take such action as he may be able, to give the protection desired. There are few Americans and not much trade, it is true, at Maracaibo, but this desire to protect even a small number of our citizens, or even one, and the little American interests there, shows something of the spirit of the British government in such cases. We only hope Mr. Fish will not "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel"—will not neglect the outrages on and murder of our citizens in Cuba and the insults to the American flag there while he is giving protection to lesser interests in Maracaibo.

ACKERMAN IS THE MAN.—Gen. Grant should not listen to the clamor of the extreme radicals in the Senate, who insist upon his withdrawing his nomination of Amos T. Ackerman of Georgia to the Attorney-Generalship. Nothing has yet been said against his qualifications for the position or his standing as a man. Let him stick.

Central and South American News—Safety of the Henry Chauncey.

We publish on another page a most interesting budget of news from Central and South America. Prominent in the news is the happy intelligence of the safety of the steamship Henry Chauncey. The steamer had only left her wharf about twenty-five minutes when she broke her port shaft and was compelled to put back to Aspinwall to repair injuries. The announcement of the safety of the Henry Chauncey will bring happy tidings to many persons, no doubt, as recent disasters on the ocean have implanted an unwholesome fear in the minds of those whose relations and friends "go down to the sea in ships." The Henry Chauncey is safe, and her passengers, crew and cargo have suffered no injury.

While the happy task of chronicling the safety of a passenger steamer falls to our lot the distressing news reaches us of a terrific fire in the city of Panama, accompanied with serious loss of life and the almost total destruction of the business portion of the city. The scenes are described as dreadful. No resources were at hand to subdue the flames. It is said the only fire engine on the Isthmus was the one in Aspinwall, and this had to be conveyed by rail across the country while the city was in flames. Two hotels and most of the prominent buildings on Mercedes street have been destroyed. Houses on both sides of some streets have been reduced to heaps of ruins. The number of lives lost is set down at twelve, but it is feared that the figure will reach a much greater number.

Our correspondents in the several South American republics and in the empire of Brazil furnish us with interesting *resumes* of the progress of events throughout the Southern Continent.

Affairs in Peru are exceedingly cheering. Industrial pursuits are fast putting an end to the revolutionary inclinations which in times past characterized the Peruvians. The elections in Chili are over, and the progressive party, although it has not a majority in Congress, still has added largely to its numbers. In Brazil the question of slavery is being ventilated. The liberals are determined to press this question, and even the supporters of the government foresee that something will have to be done in this direction. They are trimming their sails accordingly. From many of the other South American countries the news which we publish will be regarded with interest.

The Close of the Musical Festival.

The great Beethoven musical festival came to a happy and successful conclusion on Saturday night. Taking it all in all, it was a musical triumph which gives encouragement for another essay of the same kind. In point of attendance and receipts also it was essentially a success. The public enjoyed it, and, in proportion to their appreciation of fine music and an unusual combination of talent, they patronized it liberally. The great haste in which the jubilee was got up necessarily implied several defects, which can be remedied on a future occasion. The experience of last week will not be lost upon the projectors of a monster affair, involving the reconstruction of different choral societies—numbering some thirteen hundred voices—not accustomed to sing together, the harmonizing also of a cloud of directors, a class not free from jealousy, and not always easily satisfied, and the management of a very large orchestra. All things considered, this almost impromptu festival went off gallantly. There was probably more musical talent, native and foreign, impressed into the public service on this occasion than in any one week before. We had all our best artists of various nationalities, making a cosmopolitan *mélange* of nearly all the famous compositions of the composers of all great musical nations.

The success of the Beethoven festival, allowing for all drawbacks, gives a fair prospect for another such grand musical treat, and we hope to see it renewed at no distant time.

The "Stamina of the Republic"—The Crops for 1870.

We publish to-day reports from every section of the country, giving the most reliable data upon which to base a safe calculation in regard to the prospects of the coming crops. It will be seen, no doubt with sincere gratification, that the auguries for an abundant, if not an unprecedented harvest were never more striking and encouraging. In the South the harvesting has already commenced under very flattering auspices, although in Virginia there is a little complaint on account of wet weather. But it so happens that, while the wet weather in a measure interferes with the work of husbanding the cereals, it has a nourishing effect upon the tender tobacco plants, so that what is lost in one way will be gained in another. Among the most interesting features in this agricultural exhibit is the fact that the South has been blessed to an unexampled degree in the prospective luxuriant yield of its staple and cereal products, particularly in Tennessee. It has been ascertained, also, that a greater breadth of corn has been planted than was apprehended early in the season; so that, with full cotton gins and full corn bins, our Southern brethren may "rejoice in their abundance" for some time to come. They now can claim the honor of holding the "horn of plenty," and, with the prodigious yield of wheat and corn foreshadowed in the reports from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and other great Western wheat-growing States, they are entitled to the distinction of contributing largely to the strengthening of the backbone of the nation, the stamina of the republic, the natural products of its soil. From California, where reports of crop failures have prevailed, the latest accounts are encouraging, showing that the "Golden State" will have something besides glittering nuggets and quartz to throw in the lap of our country's general prosperity.

In giving these reports we wish to state that they are gathered promiscuously, from our own sources of information, and do not come from any organized associations of men who, like some government officials, perhaps, have an interest in giving a certain coloring, for commercial or speculative purposes, to the character of the coming crops. This explanation may be necessary in view of the recent attempt of speculators to "bull" the grain market, upon the alleged ground of prospective crop failures in Europe. However that may